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be found in Dr. Leidy's paper quoted. Thus, while it is true that it is there remarked of the remains of *Hadrosaurus occidentalis*, "I suspect to be a Dinosaurian, though they may have belonged to a Mammalian," he placed the genus "Thespesius," to which he referred the species, under the capital heading "Mammalia." The paper (*Proceedings Academy*, 1856, 312) was divided into the headings, Mammalia, Chelonia, and Pisces, and the species numbered, and *Thespesius occidentalis* stands No. 4 under the first-named heading. In regard to the genus *Ischyrosaurus* which was also originally referred to the Mammalia, Dr. Leidy objected that his modified views had not also been quoted in the before-mentioned bulletin. Prof. Cope stated that he had already reprinted those later views in the *Extinct Batractria and Reptilia of North America*, p. 39, as follows; "although *I have supposed* the remains . . . to indicate . . . an animal allied to the manatee . . . *I have suspected* that they have belonged to an aquatic reptile unlike any known."

DECEMBER 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty members present.

Notices of Rhizopods.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that in the last number of the *Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie*, presented this evening, there was an interesting paper by F. E. Schulze, entitled Studies of the Rhizopods. With the exception of one new species, all of those represented in one of the accompanying plates, Taf. V., which had been previously described by others, he was familiar with, as common in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The genera and species are as follows: *Euglypha alveolata*, Dujardin; *E. compressa*, Carter; *E. globosa*, Carter; *Trinema acinus*, Dujardin; and *Cyphoderia margaritacea*, Schlumberger. Besides these, of nearly related forms, he had found *Euglypha spinosa*, Carter, and several other species apparently undescribed.

1. *Euglypha alveolata*, Dujardin. *E. tuberculata*, Duj.

? *Diffugia setigera*, Ehrenberg.

This species has an egg-shaped test, with over-lapping elliptical scales which in one focus appear hexagonal in outline. The oral scales are acute, and minutely denticulate. From two to six or more spines project from the sides of the fundus of the test. The largest specimens measure 0.132 mm. long, 0.08 mm. broad, with the mouth 0.028 mm. The smallest ones measured 0.08 mm. long, 0.04 mm. broad, with the mouth 0.016 mm. This species is common in the ponds and ditches in the neighborhood of the city.

2. **Euglypha compressa**, Carter. ? *Diffugia ciliata*, Ehrenberg.

Test flattened-ovoid; lateral border obtuse, and furnished with spines towards the fundus. Surface of test covered with scales as in the former species. Oral scales angular and denticulated. The largest specimens measured 0.1 mm. long, 0.06 mm. broad, and 0.03 wide or thick; with the mouth 0.052 broad, and 0.026 wide. Smaller ones measured 0.08 mm. long, 0.036 broad, and 0.024 wide.

Abundant at Absecom, N. J.

From the same locality I obtained larger specimens of the same form, but without spines, and also larger specimens covered with spines over three-fourths of the broad surfaces, as well as on the lateral borders. I propose, at a fitting opportunity, to investigate these still further, before expressing an opinion in regard to their identity with *E. compressa*.

3. **Euglypha spinosa**, Carter.

Test compressed-oval; lateral borders subacute, and furnished with narrow delicate dagger-like spines; mouth unusually broad, and narrow. Surface of test covered with oval scales, as in the former species, but the oral row does not project beyond the margin of the mouth. The specimens usually measure 0.112 mm. long, 0.072 mm. broad, and 0.036 wide; with the mouth 0.048 broad, and 0.008 wide.

This remarkable species is abundant at Absecom, and at Lake Hattacawanna, N. J.

4. **Euglypha cristata**, n. s.

Test oblong, or cylindro-ovoid, covered with elliptical scales as in the preceding species. With from four to six projecting angular, finely denticulated oral scales. With a tuft of six spines radiant from the very summit of the test. The largest specimens measure 0.05 mm. long by 0.018 broad, with the mouth 0.01 broad. The smallest are 0.04 long by 0.012 broad, with the mouth 0.008 broad.

A small and apparently well-marked species, common at Absecom, N. J.

5. **Euglypha globosa**, Carter.

Test globose or oval, with a short neck or rim to the mouth. Surface covered with circular scales. The smallest species, approaching in character the next genus. Length from 0.028 to 0.048, breadth from 0.02 to 0.04 mm.

Common at Absecom and Lake Hattacawanna, N. J.

6. **Euglypha brunnea**, n. s.

Test flattened-spheroidal, brown in color, covered with imbricate oval scales. Mouth transversely elliptical, with the edges always irregular or ragged. Length of largest specimens 0.1 mm., breadth 0.088, and width 0.036, with the mouth 0.04 broad.

Length of smallest specimen 0.08 mm., breadth 0.072 mm., width 0.028 mm., with the mouth 0.028 mm. broad, and 0.008 mm. wide.

This species is among the most frequent at Absecom, at Longcoming, and at Lake Hattacawanna, N. J.

7. *Trinema acinus*, Dujardin. *Diffugia enchelys*, Ehr. *Euglypha pleurostoma*, Carter. *Euglypha enchelys*, Wallich.

Test ovoid, often contracted towards the narrow extremity, beneath which is the circular depressed mouth. Surface of test covered with circular scales. Length of largest specimens 0.1 mm. long, and 0.06 broad, with the mouth 0.024 broad. The smallest specimens measure 0.036 long, by 0.016 broad.

This species is common everywhere, small ones having been found in moss in the crevices of the bricks of the city pavements, in shaded places. The largest specimens I have found in Absecom Pond.

8. *Cyphoderia margaritacea*, Schlumberger. *Euglypha curvata*, Perty. *Euglypha margaritacea*, Wallich. *Lagynis baltica*, Schultz.

Test curved pyriform, membranous, minutely and hexagonally areolated. Mouth terminal, oblique, circular. The largest specimens measured 0.132 mm. long, 0.06 broad, with the mouth 0.02 wide; the smallest specimen was 0.108 mm. long., 0.04 broad, with the mouth 0.016 wide.

The species I found in a spring at Darby Station, near Philadelphia.

To this same species I suspect the following forms belong, described by Ehrenberg: *Diffugia Lagena*, *D. adunca*, *D. alabamensis*, *D. ampulla*, and *D. uncinata*.

9. ? *Corycia*, Dujardin; ? *Pamphagus*, Bailly; ? *Pleurophrys scutiformis*, Hertwig and Lesser; perhaps *Pleurophrys cylindrica*, Claparede and Lachmann.

Test thin, hyaline, membranous, colorless, structureless, flattened ovate or scutiform, with acute borders, with an acute, subacute, or transversely obtuse fundus. Mouth small, inconspicuously defined, sometimes with the appearance of a C-like lip. Pseudopods long, filiform, acutely branching and radiant from the mouth. Protoplasm clear, granular, with a large nuclear vesicle, and one or more contractile vacuoles. The animal moves slowly with the test erect, and it feeds on diatoms, desmids, etc. The largest specimens measured were 0.1 mm. long, by 0.06 broad, and 0.02 wide; the smallest 0.04 long, 0.028 broad, and 0.012 wide.

Found in a spring at Darby Station, on the Westchester R. R., Pa., and at Kirkwood Pond, on the Camden and Atlantic R. R., New Jersey.

This creature agrees well with the figures and description of *Plagiophrys scutiformis* of Hertwig and Lesser (*Archiv f. Mik. Anat.*, 1874, Taf. iii., figs. ii. a, b, c), but in size it rather accords with the *Plagiophrys cylindrica* of Claparede and Lachman.

Weathering of Rocks.—Prof. PERSIFOR FRAZER, Jr., remarked that the igneous rocks in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa., present some curious phases of weathering. The ridge along which our forces were disposed during the battle at that place, consists of a syenite which at a point opposite the position of our army's extreme left wing (or Round Top) has broken off, and lies in huge boulders piled up with great irregularity, and presenting surfaces sometimes many hundred yards in area. These surfaces are sometimes furrowed by channels cut into them by running water, and intersecting in all directions so as to present the general appearance of a Cyclopean wall. The furrows are about an inch in depth, and the raised surfaces which they separate, though slightly discolored, present no signs of perfect disintegration. The similitude to a coarse wall built up of fragments of all sizes, is striking and deceptive even on a close examination.

In some cases, this entire furrowed surface is detached by a fracture, which separates it as a mask from the normally constituted mass beneath it, and in a few instances there were observed two such shells one beneath the other.

This gave the whole rock a concretionary appearance which was remarkable for the tolerably constant thickness of the shells, considering the want of homogeneousness of the rock. It raises an interesting question of how rocks may assume this character by weathering alone.

DECEMBER 29.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-six members present.

Isaac S. Williams, R. M. Girvin, M.D., George D. McCreary, J. Elmore McCreary, and Robert B. Cruice, M.D., were elected members.

Capt. J. H. Mortimer and M. C. Cook, of London, were elected Correspondents.

The following reports were read and referred to the Publication Committee :—

THE LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian respectfully reports that 1660 additions have been made to the library during the year 1874, being an excess of 324 above the number reported for 1873.

Of these 235 were volumes, 1416 pamphlets and parts of periodi-